Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8-The Merchant of Venice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-In Old Kentucky.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Exhibition BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-Jane.

ROADWAY THEATRE-8-The Strollers. CARNEGIE HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-The Living CASINO-8:15-The Princess Nicotine. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-Playmates.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Fencing Master

DORE GALLERY-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Art Exhibition. EDEN MUSEE-8-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Councillor's Wife FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-A Woman of No Im-GARDEN THEATRE-S:15-The Professor's Love Story. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-1 p. m. to 11 p. m.-Ex-

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-The Algerian. IGAN THEATRE-S-The Woollen Stocking HERRMANN'S THEATRE-S-Vaudeville HOYTS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Tem-IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vandeville. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Mateo Falcone and Der Bajazzo,

OSTER & BIAL'S-S-Sandow. LENOX LYCEUM-2 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Toy Expo-LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-An American Duchess. ACTIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-America. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-S Roy Blas. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE 2-8-Vaudeville

14TH STREET THEATRE-S-A Flag of Truce. 215 WEST 57TH-ST.—Exhibition of the Architectura League, day and evening.

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## Business Notices.

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## New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1893.

## FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Jacques Merigeau, an Anarchist, tried to murder the leader of a body of Paris police officers who arrested him; a large quantity of explosives were found in his room; 220 supposed Anarchists are to be expelled from France. Business is said to be almost paralyzed in Rio Janeiro from the effects of the insurgents' fire. - There were tax riots at Monreale, Sicily; the mob was fired on by the troops and thirty persons were wounded. France's commercial relations with Spain and Austria are strained. === The East India Loan bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons.

Congress .- A message from the President on his Hawailan policy was read in both houses. Senate: A lively debate was started by Senator Butler's opposition to the reading of the instructions to Minister Willis; Senator Dolph spoke on the tariff. - House: General Sickles and Mr. Martin, of Indiana (Democrats), defended the honor of Union pensioners; after the reading of the President's message a wrangle occurred over the acceptance of a resolution offered by Mr. Dingley, of Maine.

Domestic .- Efforts to relieve the distress of the unemployed are being made in many towns ==== Representative Clark, of Missouri, was fined \$25 in a Washington police court for assaulting a negro, === George de B. Keim, ex-president of the Reading Railroad, died in Philadelphia. - Four train-robbers were sentenced to thirty-five years' imprisonment each in Texas. Evidences of general trade prostration continue throughout the country. === The contest of the will of A. J. Davis, the Montana millionaire, was settled.

City and Suburban .- A juror in the Meyer case suddenly went insane; possibly a mistrial, = The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, in a lecture at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, strongly denounces the boss rule of the city. = The Hespital Saturday and Sunday Association discussed plans for extraordinary efforts In its work. \_\_\_ The Extraordinary Grand Jury to try the election cases was impanelled in Brooklyn; Judge Pratt declined to hear Mc-Kane's metion for a stay, and Judge Cullen consented to listen to it to-day. = Stocks were slightly more active and weaker; St. Paul and the Vanderbilts declined materially on talk of railroad prospects, and there was extensive liquidation in New-York and New-England; some of the industrial shares fell sharply; foreign exchange was higher, but no gold was engaged for

export; money ruled at 1@11/2 per cent. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Light rain, slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 37 degrees; lowest, 30; average, 33%.

An interesting letter, describing the feeling in Honolulu upon the arrival of the news announcing the Cleveland-Gresham plan for the restoration of the monarchy, is printed in our columns to-day. It is furnished by Mr. William R. Castle, one of the Hawaiian Commissioners who came to this country last winter. What he says regarding the conduct of Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltse at the time of the overthrow of the Queen is of especial interest and value now that Mr. Cleveland's version of the events in Honolulu last January is just given to the public. Mr. Blount's lack of fairness and his purpose to make out a case are also plainly pointed out by Mr. Castle.

Frederick May, who attempted to murder a policeman in 1887 and then fled from the country, is to plead guilty in the Court of General Sessions to-day, and strong efforts are being made to get him off without punishment. The extreme penalty for his crime is ten years. The case may probably be one for elemency, as District-Attorney Nicoll has recommended, but clearly the demands of justice will not be met

deeds he afterward did in Valparaiso are hard. themselves with it. ly sufficient to wipe out his bad record here.

The unfortunate illness of one of the jurors sitting in the Meyer case is likely to lead to the | frankly acknowledge a mistake. His Hawaiian vitiation of the entire trial. Such a result will message is an elaborate defence of what, by the be entirely welcome to the prisoner, whose fate very process of defending it, he admits to be was so nearly decided yesterday, but from the a failure. Above and beyond everything else in point of view of the public interest it will be the message is Mr. Cleveland's characteristic most regrettable. It is not clear, however, that representation of himself as substantially the any one can be blamed for the selection of the only person, charged with responsibility for the unlucky furor.

"Champ" Clark, the unrestrained Missouri Congressman who drew a knife upon Marcellus West, a Washington negro, the other day, was arraigned in court yesterday to answer a charge of "simple assault." That is all that such conduct on the part of a Democrat from Missouri amounts to in the capital of the Nation. Then "Champ" Clark was fined the sum of \$25, and the "incident" was closed. Doubtless it will be a brilliant feather in his can when next he returns to the bosom of his admiring constit-

The Presbytery of this city took action yesterday which promises to lead to measures of a practical character for the relief of the distress that so largely prevails. Among the means suggested, in addition to immediate relief for worthy persons unable to get work, are the raising of money to pay for special work, the establishment of a workingmen's loan association, and the procuring of a large fund to buy poor tenement-houses and erect model tenements instead, so as to furnish employment for those in need of work. The strong committee appointed will, of course, appreciate the neces sity of action at the earliest possible day, as the destitution and need are already great and are constantly increasing.

AWAY WITH THE MACHINE!

A crisis has been reached in the affairs of the Republican party in this county. The time has come when it must decide upon one of two courses: either to go forward and, with a new, clean, vigorous organization, become, what it should be, a controlling power in the politics and government of this municipality, or, remaining on its present low level, continue to confidence of the party in the city. State or own adherents: that has not the respect of friend or foe, and that does not possess even the requisite ability to profit, save in some petty personal way, by its own shortsighted, treacherous conduct. Considerations, arising from party loyalty-

carried to an unwarranted degree, possiblyand a belief in the inherent power of the machine to reform itself, have operated in the past to prevent plain speech and radical action in this matter. These can have weight no longer. The election last month and the primaries last week robbed them of all potentiality. There was a landslide in favor of Republicanism throughout the country and throughout the State, but its tremendous effect was not felt here, except in the case of Maynard. Tammany's alleged majority for the rest of the ticket was greater than ever before. Why? Because the honest voters of New-York City did not want to east off the Tammany yoke? Because they were less eager to smash the Wigwam than their brethren up the State were to break down the iniquitous rule of the Demo cratic State ring? By no means. They wanted to crush the power of Croker just as much as they wanted to overthrow the domination of Hill and Murphy, and they would have done so, too, had it not been for the bad work of the Republican machine in the nominating con ventions and at the polls. Does any sensible person doubt that had a proper ticket been named at the Grand Opera House Conventionare seldom seen outside the directory,- the re sult would have been different in this city Republicans did not believe that the county ticket was nominated in good faith. Republicans did not believe that the candidates were selected with a view to their election. Republicans thought these candidates were set up to be knocked down in the interests of Tammany Hall, or traded off in the interests of those who named them. Neither the county ticket nor the State ticket was supported loyally by the machine-and by the machine we mean the majority who control it, not the honest element that follows its fortunes. This has been shown conclusively-no matter what rascality may have been brought to light by the Investigating Committee. Tammany's franchient vote amounted to thousands. Such village as it practised could never have been carried out successfully had it not been for the utter incompetence or base betrayal of party interests by doubt, however, that his views are extremely those who assumed the management of the

Republican campaign in this county. After such a disgraceful and humiliating ex hibition as that made on November 7 It might be supposed that the machine managers would consider seriously the question of their own retirement from the activities of politics. Such a has said all that there was to say in defence supposition, however, could be entertained only by those who are unfamiliar with the strictly materialistic views of the average district leader. He is not in politics, as one of them recently observed, "for his health," nor to build up the Republican party nor to win victories, but "to get what there is in it for himself." Hence it is not a bit surprising to find as a result of the primary elections last Tuesday night the return to power of the same old phalanx-all except Raymond. Some of them were opposed, to be sure, but what of that? What does the opposition of reputable Republicans amount to at a primary when the inspectors, the police and the Tammany machine are with the "regulars"? Nothing whatever, except to show that the "kickers" have yet to learn that sometimes the best way to beat a corrupt machine is by an absolute withdrawal

According to the results of the primaries it appears, therefore, that the old leaders propose to continue to direct the party affairs here for | do, know from observation and experience that another year, and that they are also prepared to carry out, in their own way, the plan of reorganization that the special committee has been at work on for several weeks. What the members of this committee think of such a proposition we do not know; what Mr. Patterson and his henchmen think of it we do not care, but speaking for the thousands of honest Republican voters in this city and State we protest against it most emphatically.

We said in discussing this subject a week ago, before the primaries were held, that the imperative need for party work here was new men quite as much as new methods. We repeat it. Not a reorganization but a new organization is wanted, and we are glad to know that such a one is already in the field under the

if he is allowed to go scot free. May's offence favor by the State and National committees, was aggravated by his flight, and the good and we advise good Republicans to identify

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE,

Mr. Cleveland is not the sort of man who can conduct of public affairs, who is able to entertain high views of things. He graciously admits that he shares this peculiarity with those whom he describes as "the people," meaning that scanty fraction of the public which is controlled by his views and lends humble obedience to whatever he declares to be a proper policy; and, assuming, with characteristic intolerance of every view except his own and of all facts inconsistent with the conditions, not as they exist, but as he would have them, that his conclusions are necessarily the correct ones, his judgment necessarily the judgment of the Nation, and his policy necessarily the only one possible to common sense and common honesty, he proceeds to deliver himself of a lecture on morality, honor and righteousness, proclaiming that any dissent from his purposes is only to be accounted for by a want of principle and an inherent inability to grasp and comprehend high moral considerations. No light whatever is thrown by this message

on the real practical problem presented by the Hawaijan complications. It is simply a statement of what Mr. Cleveland chose to regard as the facts in the case on the day he took office and of what he sent Mr. Blount to Hawaii for the purpose of making out the facts to be. This statement of the case the people have been familiar with since the publication of Mr. Gresham's letter and of the Blount report, and their views with regard to it were definitely formed some time ago, and are not to be affected by a reiteration of either side of the controversy. Their judgment depends not on what Mr. Cleve land thinks, nor on the view of any other per son who was not an eye-wilness of the Ha walian revolution. On the case as made up by the American Minister, the American naval officers and prominent Hawafians, such as Minister Thurston, Professor Alexander, Mr. Castle, be represented by a machine that is without the Mr. Carter and President Dole on the one hand, and the adherents of the deposed Queen on the Nation; that is without the confidence of its other, every intelligent man is as capable as any other of drawing his own inferences and forming his own conclusions. This has been done, and with the undoubted result that a majority of the American people are convinced that substantial justice was reached in Hawaii by the victory of the revolutionary party and the establishment of the Provisional Government. To deny that this is the view of the people is to be wilfully blind.

Mr. Cleveland now turns the whole matter over to Congress, with the offer to co-operate with that branch of the Government in any integrity and morality." That the President will keep a club within easy reach ready to fall upon anything that Congress proposes and to Kinley act in force. smash it as a plan that is not consistent " with has placed himself in the way of any settlement of the real Hawaiian problem. That problem is not who shall govern Hawall, but what enactment. They believe in the principles on shall be our relation to Hawaii. The utter emptiness of the President's policy is revealed in the fact that if it were accomplished noth ing would even then be settled. The real prob-Iem would remain as big and as difficult as ever. Congress should proceed without delay to determine upon a policy concerning Hawaii. It ssible to obtain from a body like the American Congress, mindful of the relation which the settlement of this question will have upon our interests in Cuba and other West Indian islands, to devise such an agreement with the Provisional Government of Hawall as will afford to that country the substantial benefits it has the right to expect from an alliance with America, and to ourselves the commercial and political security which the existence of these islands in front of our Paeific scaboard requires us to conserve.

MR. CROKEE'S TALK.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among the faithful about the interview which Mr. Richard Croker put forth in the Sunday papers; but so far as we can ascertain, there is a pretty general feeling on the inside that "the old man" made a blunder. There is no interesting. When the ruler of this town breaks a long silence and talks about himself his subicets listen intently, and our own judgment is that Mr. Croker has performed a public service over and above the pleasurable sensation which he has produced. It must be assumed that he of his administration, and consequently the weakness of his position must encourage all who are determined to get rid of him and the system which he embodies

If Mr. Croker were merely presiding at a dolls' tea party his artless acceptance of absolute authority over his puppets and full responability for their doings might be very engaging; but we are convinced that, on the whole the people of New-York would prefer to be governed by the titular officials whom they elect rather than by a private citizen, however assiduous he may be in attending to their business according to his lights. But acknowledging that Mr. Croker has full warrant for assaming the attitude of a dictator, let us consider some of the things which he has dictated.

He informs the community that it is governed with remarkable efficiency and economy. With reference to that announcement it is sufficient to say that all who do not vote the Croker ticket, and a large proportion of those who the administration of municipal affairs is fearfully bad and costly. In this discussion Mr. Croker takes one side and most of those who bear the chief burdens take the other. Let it pass for the present. We are under the impression that a judgment without appeal will be rendered by a competent tribunal before long into details he would have been comparatively safe for the time being. It is his specifications that undo him. To those who condemn "the system of political blackmail by which liquor-

or so ago a Grand Jury, on sworn testimony overwhelming in volume, made a presentment charging the precise state of facts which he informally contradicts, and that ever since evidence confirming that presentment has been accumulating fast, a considerable part of it in the form of court records. If there is a gambling-house open in this city, or, inferentially, any other illicit establishment, Mr. Croker does not know it, and yet we can assure him that the crusade begun by the police in trepidation and lately prosecuted in terror has not yet been completed. We dare say that he does not keep a list of streets and numbers, but it is strange that so competent an observer has remained oblivious of the agitation which is shaking the whole official circle; of the indictments, convictions, dispossessions and confessions which have engrossed the attention of his subordinates during the last few weeks.

Mr. Croker concedes that he closed the poolrooms, and so do we; and we have no doubt that he showed sound business sense in so doing, though from a political point of view it was a rash step, and, leaving moral considerations out of account, scarcely justifiable except in prospect of largely increased revenues from his new investments. But to whatever extent this festering evil has been abated, to that extent Mr. Croker's speculations on the turf have been advantageous to the community. And this leads us to regret profoundly that while he was in the mood for talking about his pecuniary resources he drew the line so sharply. There is no other part of his interview which he could have expanded with so complete certainty of popular appreciation. The public would have been glad to know in what securities so shrewd a buyer invested the \$50,000 which he obtained in each by mortgaging his \$80,000 house, presumably at a low rate of interest. It would be interesting also and perhaps advantageous to know what he is now doing with the \$195,000 which he is prepared to give to Mr. John D. Townsend if that gentleman will pay the \$200,-000 which Mr. Croker owes on the purchase price of his \$250,000 interest in the famous stock farm. There are some branches of his subject on which he said quite enough, but this is a point on which, since he chose to touch upon it to some extent, everybody wishes that he had enlarged.

We have deemed it proper to point out some of the infelicities in Mr. Croker's statement, inasmuch as it emanates from him in his sovereign capacity. Moreover, we cordially approve this sudden and interesting departure from his habitual course of extreme reticence, and should be glad to encourage further communications from the same source.

THE PART OF REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans in Congress continue to merit the confidence of the country in their sound sense and fidelity. They refuse very properly to help individual Democrats in their struggle to save something for themselves out of the wreck which their party is preparing by its new tariff bill, and inform those members plan "which is consistent with American honor. that they can have Republican help as soon as they want in defeating the Wilson bill as a should have deemed it necessary to suggest whole. Either those Democrats are willing to such a limitation to the plans that Congress be responsible for that bill as a Democratic might devise exhibits his self-righteous arro- measure in the form which Democrats please gance in its most offensive light. What it means, to give it, or they are not willing. If they are of course, is, that appearing to stand aside, he not, they can join the Republicans in voting against the bill as a whole, leaving the Me

The Republicans stand on the present tariff, American honor, integrity and morality." He | which has given the country greater prosperity, better employment and better wages for labor than have ever been known under any other which that measure was framed, and demand that if changes in its details are desirable they should be made by men in sympathy with the principles and objects of the measure, and not any twisting or defeat of those principles in the publican members of the Committee of Ways and Means any hearing whatever in the shaping of the bill, shall be solely responsible for every line of it. Then the people will judge whether they like the Democratic tariff better than the one they now have.

The people themselves have the right to ask that the issue shall be thus definitely made, They wanted to know what sort of tariff the Democratic party would frame if intrusted gress for that purpose. The subsequent verdict | more like unto them. of the people would be deprived of much of its proper meaning and force if the bill passed by a Democratic Congress should be altered in this or that particular by the aid of Republican votes, and should thus come to be a measure for which neither party was responsible. If it is to be altered in any respect, it should be by Democratic votes, and in accordance with the principles upon which the measure was framed. and Republicans gladly concede to the party in power the entire responsibility for the measure, in general and in detail.

It is no part of the business of Republicans to try to fix up this Democratic measure so that it shall please Protectionist voters. Let the Democrats face like men, if they can, the entire responsibility which they have asked and obtained from the people. It is their business to frame a bill in accordance with the principles they had advocated before the election. Here and there individual members, false to the ideas of their party, want the aid of Republican votes in order to fix the bill so that they personally may have a better chance of election, though the measure will in such particulars be false to Democratic ideas. It is not the part of Republicans to give them any such assistance. Let the Democrats frame their own bill, decide upon its details themselves, and show how much practical faculty they possess for the work of raising the necessary revenues. Then the people will be able to judge their work by its fruits. The whole duty of Republicans will be performed when they have made an open, honest and fair opposition to the measure as a whole, and to the principles on which it is constructed, and have recorded their votes against it.

WORK AND WAGES. A large employer of labor in this city recently remarked that he could get all the skilled carpenters he wanted for two dollars a day, "Men who have been carning three dollars or three dollars and a half a day for twenty-five years," he said, "are now glad to get work at two in the case of which this is one important dollars," "Can the labor unions," he was branch. If Mr. Croker had not gone somewhat asked, "do nothing to keep up wages?" "They do not venture to interfere," was the answer. "In these times no labor organization can deprive a workman of his chance to earn his bread." This employer is a Democrat, but dealers and others are kept in subjection to was not disposed to misrepresent plain facts Tammany Hall," he replies that there is no such which told heavily against the policies of his system, and asks why they don't produce their party. He was employing carpenters for two evidence. Well, here again is Mr. Croker on dollars a day, and could hire all the workmen

were without employment, and their wages were the highest paid anywhere in the world. Under a Democratic Administration they are out of work and their wages are steadily falling. The political revolution of last year was largely accomplished through their revolt against an economic system under which American prosperity had become the marvel of the modern world. Experience is a hard schoolmaster, but its lessons are not easily forgotten. There are hundreds of thousands of workmen who will vote more intelligently when the next House and the next President are to be elected than they have ever voted before.

Mr. Croker, leader of Tammany Hall, is filled with admiration of the way in which Tammany governs New-York. Mr. Croker resembles Nar-

When President Cleveland was officially informed of his nomination he remarked: "Our workingmen are still told the tale oft repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them and that under its beneficial operation their wages must in-That tale oft repeated will be believed hereafter in consequence of its demonstrated truth. The menace of tariff-smashing held out for over a year is now to be carried out in the Wilson bill; and workers find their occupation gone and their wages steadily shrinking.

Defamation is the chief resource of the State

Some years ago John Henry Newman made public his "Apologia pro Vita Mea," and filled the world with admiration for a masterpiece, On Sunday Richard Croker published his own Apologia. It was received with mixed emotions by the people of New-York, to whom it was addressed, emotions in which admiration was not by any means the predominant quality.

In his speech at the dinner of the Sons of the American Revolution on Saturday evening, Mr. John Fiske warned historians to distrust the newspapers. Inasmuch as historians, if they follow this advice, will have considerable difficulty in finding materials wherewith to build a monument to Mr. Fiske, it cannot be dealed that his counsel savors of magnanimity. And we hope, in view of this pleasing and rather unexpected exhibition of disinterestedness, that his hosts, who induced the newspapers to assure their readers that Mr. Fiske was going to say something new and interesting about the Boston Tea Party, will forgive his public repudiation of their promises. Though they were mistaken on this point, they had the credit and satisfaction of drawing a rich stream of wit and | few days, but this is one of those cases in which wisdom from Secretary Herbert, General Porter and other speakers whom every audience de-

Legislating for an enormous deficiency is congenial employment for a Democratic House,

The President's Hawalian message carries its own explanation of the protracted delay in honoring the requests of Congress. It is a labored message that smells of the lamp-a heavy bit of special pleading that reveals stress, worry and present one. Then the nature of his following must anxiety in making out a case.

Mr. Croker does not believe that policemen or politicians blackmail corporations or individuals in this city, and wants to know why the victims if there are any victims-do not come forward and offer proof. The answer is easy, Mr. Croker, The sufferers do not come forward and offer proof because they know that if they dared to tell the truth the whole tremendous power a word, they are prepared at all costs to hang toof Tammany Hall and the Tammany Police gether Department would be employed to crush them. The tender mercies of Tammany to those who assail it are like those of the Iron Maiden of

"She will have no superior of her class." That is the verdict of the trial board which supervised the recent final trial of the armored by its foes. The Republicans do not believe in cruiser New-York. Only some minor and triffing the principles on which the Wilson bill was defects were disclosed, and the board declares framed, and have no desire whatever to attempt that "no question of unseaworthiness or of incharacter and ability, instead of one composed lutely alone, to do what she pleases or details of the bill. They rightly insist that the York." This vessel is a credit to her builders or eight races with them. of district leaders' lieutenants, individuals to go where she pleases, or it must be Democratic party, which was intrusted with and will be a most valuable addition to our whose names, except in two or three instances, the policy of a protectorate or of annexation. power and which deliberately refused to Re Navy. She will probably soon go to sea, and the present indications are that her first voyage will take her to Rio Janeiro. The pe onle of this city and State will always take a peculiar interest in the cruiser which bears their name and bids fair to honor it at home and abroad.

> Mr. Croker declares that Tammany gives New-York upright, conscientious, public-spirited office-holders. Well, there is Scannell, the assassin; Paddy Divver, the debaucher of politics; "Dry Dollar" Sullivan, the patron friend and aswith full power, and elected a Democratic Con-sociate of ballot-box stuffers. And hundreds

The President always professes to have "an eye single" for morality in public questions. The surplus revenues involved a question of morals. The tariff he discussed in 1892 as pre-eminently a question of morals. Diplomacy he regards as an issue of international morals. It is remarkable that a party leader who is so sensitive to what he considers the higher moralities of politics should have the singular habit in argument of assuming that everything that is controversial and in doubt is absolutely indisputable and precisely as he wants to have it. It would be difficult to imagine a more immoral method of discussing public questions.

Mr. Croker professes to think that the Tamnany city government is economical. Evidently Mr. Croker has never studied the payrolls of other cities. It can be proved that Tammany pays from the city treasury much more extravagant salaries for the work actually accomplished than are paid in any other city in the world,

PERSONAL.

South Thomaston, Me., boasts of a remarkable Mrs. Lucretia Estes, being ninety-six years old. Her two companions, Mrs. Julia Ash and Mrs Mirlam Hull, are both over seventy. These two board her, keep several cows, a big flock of hens and lots of ducks, do their own work and earn their own living off the farm on which they live, of which they have a life-lease. They are weil educated, great readers, regular attendants of the Sunday-school and have been for over half a cen-tury members of a Baptist church.

Dr. Arbino de Freitas, one of the most famous physicians of Portugal and a member of one of its most illustrious families, has been sentenced to eight years' solitary confinement for poisoning his poisonous drugs in order, as it ceme out on the trial, to make away with them, that he might inherit the greater part of the fortune of his father-in-law. The trial created a great sensation in Portugal, where the doctor was a favorite in the highest circles.

The staff of the Department of Ethnology at the World's Fair has passed resolutions in appreciation of Professor F. W. Patnam's work at the Fair, and thanking him for his courtesy and kindness to his subordinates. As a further token of their good feeling a gold-hended cane was presented to him.

Swami Vine Kananda, a Brahmin priest, is lecturing in the West on the manners and customs of India, having recently made his appearance in Min neapolis. His lectures are more on the outward aspects of Indian life than on the philosophy of the faith he represents. He appears in the native Indian garb, and is said to be broad-minded, intelligent and keen in criticism.

Mrs. Mary Noyes Colvin, who has been che

professor of the romance languages in the College for Women of Western Reserve University, has tion is in good hands; it has the support of the best men in the party, it is looked upon with the other appears to forget that a year to the other appears to forget that a year to the other is every intelligent citizen who keeps his eyes open. As for the production of evidence, Mr. Croker appears to forget that a year to the other is every intelligent citizen who keeps his eyes open. As for the production of evidence, Mr. Croker appears to forget that a year to the other is every intelligent citizen who keeps his eyes open. As for the production of evidence, Mr. Croker appears to forget that a year to the other is every intelligent citizen who keeps his eyes open. As for the production of evidence and the other is every intelligent citizen who keeps his eyes open. As for the production of evidence are making a profound impression upon the wage earners of the country. Under Republican policies they seldom, if ever, distinction. for Florence. She spends the year in

"LITTLE BOBS, BOBS, BORS KIPLING'S TRIBUTE DISPLEASES LORD ROBERTS'S FASTIDIOUS FRIENDS. PROSPECTS OF DISSOLUTION-DEATH OF LOSS BECTIVE-COUNT LEHNDORFF'S CAREER-ZEBEHR PACHA'S SUIT-DYN-

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) Copyright : 1893: By The Tribune Association London, Dec. 18 .- I cannot think from all I have London, Dec. 18.—I cannot have appreciate heard of Lord Roberts that he will much appreciate the doggerel eulogy which Mr. Rudyard Kipling the doggerel eulogy which mr. Rudyard Kipling the Christmas number of "The Pall Mall Magazine." That it was intended to be flattering is plain enough, but what may pass for a compliment in the slang of the canteen wears ferent aspect when printed in a popular periodic and the refrain of "Little Bobs, Bobs" must ring somewhat harshly in the ears of one who was recently commander-in-chief in India, and has possibly a higher position in store. Moreover, in Mr. Kipling's rhyme extolling the qualities of his hero, there is a line to the effect that he does not advertise, which is brought into prominence by the use of italic type, and which is an obvious, uncalledfor and ungenerous sneer at another distinguished English general. This is not the first time Mr. Kipling has been guilty of this coarse innuendo. It

AMITE SCARES.

Mulvaney, the hero of many of his shorter tales. THE QUEEN TO SPEND EASTER IN FLORENCE The Queen will arrive at Florence on March 2 or 22 in order that she may be settled before Easter. The Queen is to reside at the Villa Fabbricotti, a large and well-arranged house in extensive and beautiful grounds, near Ficsole, which Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice inspected last April when staying at the Villa Palmieri. The Queen will visit the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, at Coburg, when on the way home from Italy toward the end of April.

is to be found in plainer words in the mouth of

PREFERRED SHORTHORNS TO STATESMEN Five-and-twenty years ago the late Lord Bective was generally regarded as the coming man in the world of politics. After one or two telling speeches, however, he allowed himself to drift gradually into the position of a successful breeder of shorthorn cattle, and he preferred the prizes of our great agricultural shows to the laurels he could easily have won at Westminster if he had so willed it, for on certain topics he was almost a specialist. He finally gave up Parliament altogether and retired to his picturesque seat in Westmoreland, where he passed away last week, after a long illness. His halfbrother, still in his teens, becomes Lord Headfort's heir, but the greater part of the Thompson propwhich came to Lord Bestive through his mother, goes to his beautiful daughter, Lady Olivia, who a short time ago married the brother of the Duke of Portland.

DISSOLUTION NOT PROBABLE.

There is no doubt that the prospect of an early dissolution became more imminent within the last the Ministry is as much influenced by what people are saying as it is by its own decision-if anything so positive can be predicated of a combination headed by Mr. Gladston-and there are excellent reasons for doubting whether what would be a natural exit from an impasse, were any one but the present Premier in command, will be chosen. In the first place the Prime Minister's greed for office taken into account. He boasts to his friends that he will end his political life in power and that it does not look like an appeal to the country except in a dilemma even more desperate than the reckoned with. It is freely admitted on sides that for the present, at all events, the Conervatives are best prepared for a struggle in the constituencies. As I have siready said, they say they could win without the Liberal-Unionists, and in London alone it is stated that the latter have increased by 50 per cent since the election of 1892, Now the Gladstonian cliques are convinced that they have only one chance, and that is to keep the "Old Man," as they elegantly parase it, where he is, In

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS WITH HORSES. Count George Lehndorff, Master of the Horse in Germany, who has the supreme control over all the breeding study of the Empire, has just celebrated his silver wedding with the Graditz stud, where the thoroughbreds running as the property of the State are trained. During that period the Graditz stud has run 221 horses, which won 599 races, worth over file,000, while they have been second for 375 others. The black and white stripes of Gradits

have not often been seen in England, though now and again Count Lehndorff has sent horses over stability will ever arise in regard to the New- to be trained for Newmarket, and has won seven ZEEERR PACHA HAS A GOOD CASE Zebehr Pacha is fortunate in having secured the services of Sir William Marriott. Not only has Sir but he has in addition a combination of qualities sound judgment, good common sense, tact and great tenacity of purpose, which will go far to bring a good case to a successful issue. That Zebehr has such a case there can be no doubt. Among those acquainted with Egyptian and Soudanese history there is but one opinion, and that is that he has been very unjustly and unfairly treated. Had it not been for a certain amount of British prejudice and want of criticism the acts of the British officials in Co his wrongs would long ago have been redressed. The prejudice against him because when he was formerly Sultan of the Soudan he was an owner

of and dealer in slaves is certainly unreasonable and savors of that hypocrisy which our foreign neighbors consider one of our chief characteristics. the Soudan slave-owning was the custom, and, according to the prevailing standard of morality, there was nothing against it. It was the same in the West Indian colonies sixty years ago, and is well known that the father of the Prime Minister was a large slave-owner, and that when the law compelled him to emancipate them Mr. Gladstone himself warmly defended the principle of compensation. As for impartial, in gent criticism of the doings of British officials in Egypt, there is practically none. The Arab papers are not read by Europeans, and the French papers are so uniformly adverse that their remarks loss weight. Only the English paper is of any impor-The Egyptian Gazette" adopts almost by necessity a neutral attitude. cism is doubtless a misfortune. Under Lord Cromer, fortunately, the doings of the officials have en, on the whole, satisfactory, but had there been a sound public opinion many acts of the Finance Department, where justice has been sacrificed to ohomy, would not have occurred, and Zebehr's demand for a trial would long ago have been ac-

DYNAMITE MORE FEARED THAN DISEASE.

The dynamite scare in Dublin is casting other scares, such as typhoid and influenza, into the shade, and every possible precaution is being taken at the various barracks. To show the extreme tension of celing prevalent: During Lady Wolseley's concert in the Royal Hospital on December 14 an officer fell down heavily in an epileptic fit, when there was a gen-eral uprising, as everybody who did not see the occurrence fancied a bomb had been thrown into

MR. BENNETT HAS ANOTHER OPERATION.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who had been moved to Nice, where he would, it was hoped, regain his strength, has been compelled to return to Paris to undergo a third operation for the removal of splintered bone, all of which had not been extracted upon the two previous occasions.

A LECTURE ON DICKENS. I have long known Mr. Frank Lockwood as an

able lawyer, a skilful carlcaturist and a able lawyer, a skilful caricaturist and a most charming companion, but he revealed himself to his friends last week in the fresh light of a witty and amusing lecturer. Sir Charles Russell took the chair at the popular M. P. for York's latest departure, and among those who gathered in Morley Hall, Hackney, to listen to the lawyer's speech on Dickens was the great novelist's son, Mr. Fielding Dickens, Q. C. Among one or two other new facts Mr. Lockwood informed his hearers that Dickens once actually kept a couple of terms at an inn of Court, when he finally decided to abandon the chances of becoming Lord Chancellor, He got his fees back, a process which Mr. Lock ood facetiously compared to the extraction of butter from a dog's mouth.

POISON IN GRAPES.

The Swiss grape cure has, I believe, comparatively few votaries in England, but any of my readers who meditate trying it would do well to has befallen M. Emile Wauters, the eminent French portrait-painter. In order to strengthen himself for what promised to be an unusually busy season in